CAPSULE SUMMARY BA-0490 Joshua Kemp House 3115 Black Rock Road Glyndon, Baltimore County ca. 1818 Private

Constructed in the Federal-style of architecture, the circa 1818 dwelling is located in the Fifth District village of Butler. The house was constructed after Joshua Kemp purchased land along Black Rock Road in 1817.

As early as 1850, Butler was beginning to take shape as an important crossroads community at the intersection of Falls Road and Dover Road. Meanwhile the land to the north of Butler remained rural in character. The 1877 county atlas indicates that the village was growing quickly, but without expanding its borders. In 1870, ownership of the property at 3115 Black Rock Road passed to Kinsey Kemp. This title transfer is confirmed by the 1877 county atlas, in which Kinsey Kemp is depicted as the occupant of the dwelling. Upon Kemp's death in 1917, the property was sold to Columbus and Ivy Tracey. After 1940, the property experienced frequent changes of ownership, all the while remaining a single-family residence. Reflecting a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style, particularly as seen in masonry examples, are the side gable roof, the centered entry capped by a transom with tracery, and the symmetrically placed window openings with double-hung sash windows. The architecture of the Joshua Kemp House is less ornate, suggesting a more modest interpretation of the popular style

Set on a random rubble stone foundation, the house stands two-and-a-half stories in height and five bays in width. The dwelling is constructed of five-course American bond brick with a stretcher bond façade. The house has a side gable roof with standing seam metal, a molded wood cornice, and four interior brick chimneys with rebuilt caps. The centered entry, sheltered by a portico, consists of a 24-light single-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround. This opening is mimicked at the second story by a fifteen-light single-leaf door with a brick jack arch lintel. The portico has a flat roof with a rooftop balustrade and paired square post supports. Eight 6/6 windows, all with molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and brick jack arch lintels, pierce the façade or east elevation. There is a two-story, two-bay deep brick ell, a two-story brick addition with a hipped roof, and a two-story, three-bay wide brick wing on the house. There are four outbuildings that were constructed during the middle of the 19th century, including two barns, a smokehouse, and a kitchen. There are three historic resources, a carriage house and two silos that date to the fist half of the 20th century.

Inventory No. BA-0490

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of F	Property	(indicate preferred	name)		
historic	Joshua Kemp Ho	ouse (preferred)			
other	Deer Park				
2. Location					
street and number	3115 Black Rock	k Road		4	not for publication
city, town	GLyndon				vicinity
county	Baltimore Count	ty			
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailin	g addresses of all owners)		
name	Davison R. and	Lucie E. Dulin			
street and number	3115 Black Rock	k Road		telephone	Not Available
city, town	Glyndon	*	state MD	zip code	21071-3818
4. Location	of Legal De	escription			
courthouse, registry	y of deeds, etc. B	Baltimore County Courthou	ise liber	12251 folio	31
city, town	Towson	tax map 32	tax parcel 3 tax ID	number 1900	0000660
Contril Contril Deterr Deterr	buting Resource in buting Resource in nined Eligible for th nined Ineligible for ded by HABS/HAE c Structure Report	Additional Dat National Register District Local Historic District ne National Register/Maryla the National Register/Maryla the National Register/Mary R tor Research Report at Mi	and Register /land Register		
Category district _X_building(s) structuresiteobject	Ownership —public _X_privateboth	Current Function agriculturecommerce/tradedefenseX_domesticeducationfunerarygovernmenthealth careindustry	landscaperecreation/culturereligionsocialtransportationwork in progressunknownvacant/not in useother:		ng Noncontributing buildings sites

_	_			
7	De:	scri	ntio	n

Inventory No. BA-0490

Condition

excellent	deteriorated
X good	ruins
fair	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Situated on a large agricultural parcel, the Joshua Kemp House was constructed circa 1818 in the Federal style of architecture. Set on a random rubble stone foundation, the house stands two-and-a-half stories in height and five bays in width. The dwelling is constructed of five-course American bond brick with a stretcher bond façade. The house has a side gable roof with standing seam metal, a molded wood cornice, and four interior brick chimneys with rebuilt caps. The centered entry, sheltered by a portico, consists of a 24-light single-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround. This opening is mimicked at the second story by a fifteen-light single-leaf door with a brick jack arch lintel. The portico has a flat roof with a rooftop balustrade and paired square post supports. Eight 6/6 windows, all with molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and brick jack arch lintels, pierce the façade or east elevation. There is a two-story, two-bay deep brick ell, a two-story brick addition with a hipped roof, and a two-story, three-bay wide brick wing on the house.

There are four outbuildings that were constructed during the middle of the 19th century, including two barns, a smokehouse, and a kitchen. The kitchen is constructed of V-notched logs with brick chinking and plaster. Set on a random rubble stone foundation, the kitchen has a front gable roof with both wood shingle and corrugated metal cladding.

The brick smokehouse is set on a random rubble stone foundation and features five-course American bond construction. The front gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. Detailing on the smokehouse includes a hand-hewn log sill and cornice, a jack arch lintel over the single-leaf door, and a brick vent on the rear elevation.

The hay barn is set on a random rubble stone foundation and is clad in vertical board siding. Rising two stories in height, the hay barn has a side gable roof with standing seam metal. It has a circa 1950, concrete block milking parlor addition, which connects it to the bank barn.

The bank barn is set on a coursed stone foundation and is clad in vertical board siding. Three-bays wide the barn rises two-and-a-half stories in height with a side gable, corrugated metal roof.

There are three historic resources, a carriage house and two silos, that date to the fist half of the 20th century. The carriage house was constructed circa 1900 and stands two-and-a-half stories in height. Set on a random rubble stone foundation, the building has board-and-batten siding and a front gable corrugated metal roof. There are two circa 1950 silos with concrete staves, metal bands, and domical metal roofs. They stand approximately fifty feet in height and eight feet in diameter.

The one-story stable was constructed in the 1980s and features concrete block construction, a plywood façade, and a side gable corrugated metal roof.

_ performing arts _ philosophy _ politics/government
_ philosophy
religion science social history transportation other:
wn
Xnot evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed in the Federal-style of architecture, the circa 1818 dwelling is located in the Fifth District village of Butler. The house was constructed after Joshua Kemp purchased land along Black Rock Road in 1817. As early as 1850, Butler was beginning to take shape as an important crossroads community at the intersection of Falls Road and Dover Road. Meanwhile the land to the north of Butler remained rural in character. The 1877 county atlas indicates that the village was growing quickly, but without expanding its borders. In 1870, ownership of the property at 3115 Black Rock Road passed to Kinsey Kemp. This title transfer is confirmed by the 1877 county atlas, in which Kinsey Kemp is depicted as the occupant of the dwelling. Upon Kemp's death in 1917, the property was sold to Columbus and Ivy Tracey. After 1940, the property experienced frequent changes of ownership, all the while remaining a single-family residence.

Signifying the new role that the country had taken following the Revolutionary War, the Federal style of architecture followed dominated American architecture from 1790 to 1830 as an updated architectural style for the new republic. High-style Federal buildings are decorated with carved swags and classical motifs on the exterior as well as the interior. Reflective of vernacular interpretations, particularly as seen in masonry examples, are the side gable roof, the centered entry capped by a transom with tracery, and the symmetrically placed window openings with flat lintels and double-hung sash windows. The architecture of the Joshua Kemp House is less ornate, suggesting a more modest interpretation of the popular style.¹

¹ Rachel Carley, The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 91.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0490

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979. Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _	146.90 Acres	_	
Acreage of historical setting	Unknown		
Quadrangle name	Hampstead	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Joshua Kemp House is located at 3115 Black Rock Road in Glyndon in the Fifth District of Baltimore County. It has been associated with Tax Map 32, Parcel 3 since its construction circa 1818.

11. Form Prepared by

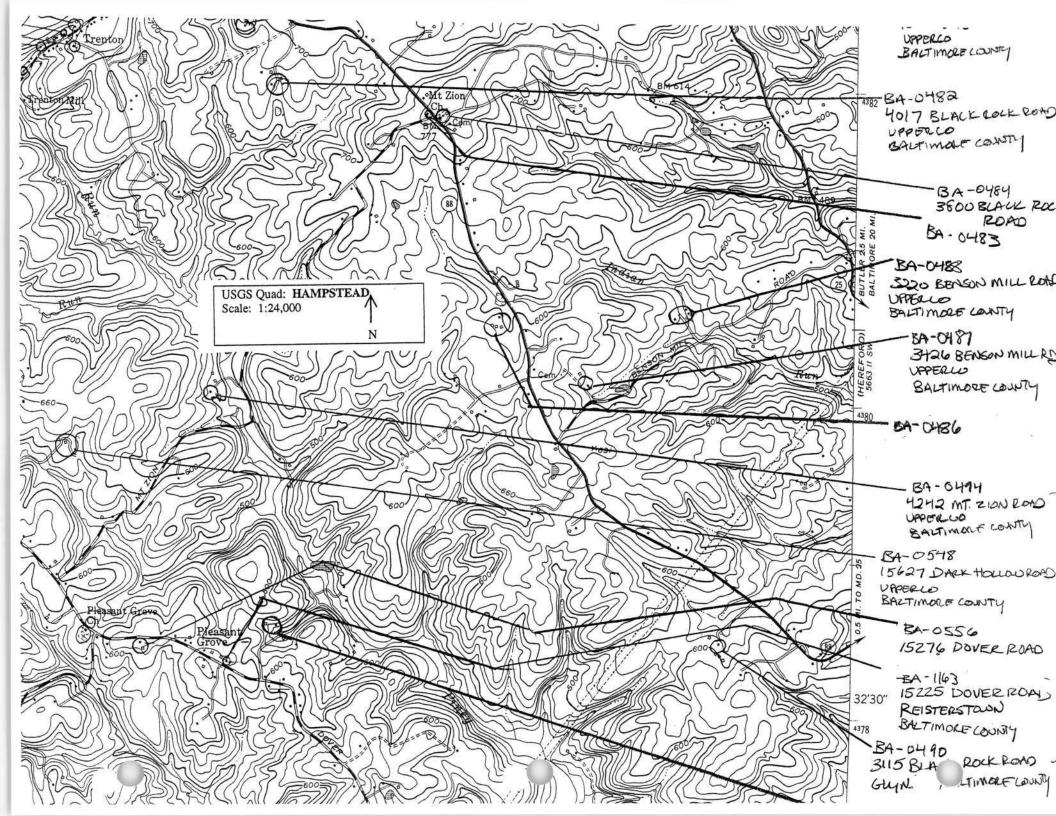
name/title	R. Weidlich, A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 31, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600





BA-0490 3115 BLACK ROCK ROAD GLYNDON BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES APRIL 2001 MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION 10F5



BA-0490
3115 BLACK ROCK ROAD
GLYNDON
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 2001

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

2 OF 5



3115 BLACK ROCK ROAD
GLYNDON
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIFC

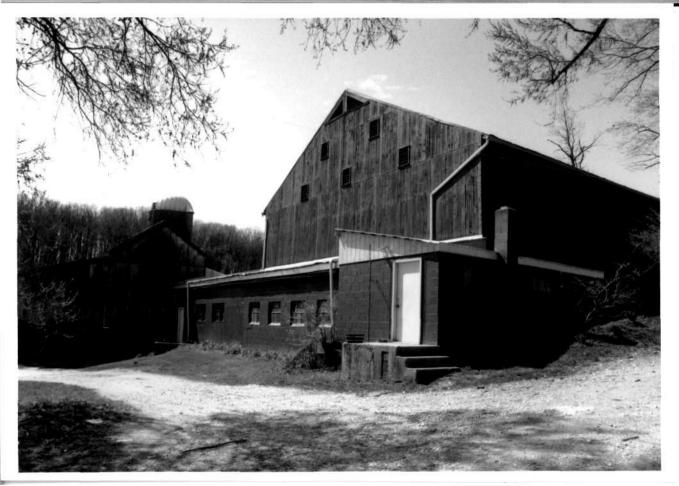
BA - 0490

APRIL 2001

3 OF 5

SOUTH ELEVATION

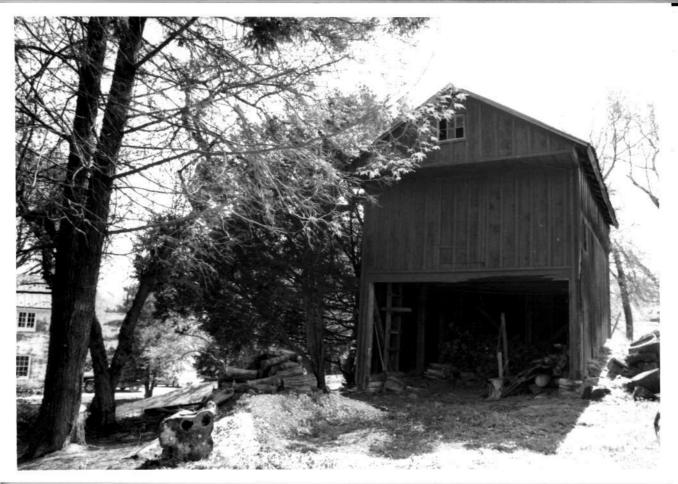
MD SHPO



BA-0490 3115 BLACK ROOK ROAD GLYNDON BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD TEACERIES APRIL 2001 MD SHPO

OUTBUILDINGS

4 OF 5



BA-0490
3115 BLACK ROCK ROAD
GLYNDON
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

APRIL 2001

5 OF 5

CARRIAGE HOUSE

MD SHPO

BA- 490

DEER PARK - c. 1818 - 3115 Black Rock Road (entrance 0.9 mile southeast of Benson Mill Road. Probably built by Joshua Kemp, who acquired his first parcel here in 1817. It was shown as Joshua Kemp's on the 1850 map and as Kinsey Kemp's in the 1877 atlas. Kinsey Kemp had taken title in 1870, in a deed that mentioned parts of the tracts Deer Park, Caples Habitation, Hooker's Prospect, Good Luck, Chance, Price's Hunting Ground, and the Second Cost. Kinsey Kemp died in 1917 and the heirs sold that year to Columbus and Ivy Tracey. The Traceys sold to Lillian M. Geer of New York City in 1941. home parcel passed to Jay K. Secor in 1946, to Philip R. Macht in 1950, and to Janon Fisher in 1956. Mr. Fisher was a Master of Fox Hounds, who had previously moved from the Caves and brought the Caves gate posts with Following Mr. Fisher's death, the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Worrall, who agreed to an easement permitting fox hunting. The main block of this house is five bays wide in a plain Federal style, measuring 20 by 47 feet in the 1918 tax ledger. There are brick jack arches over the windows. There is a one-bay entrance porch with deck, also a box cornice; standing-seam tin roof. Also a long back building; a second story sleeping porch. A garage wing was added in 1954, per Mrs. Fisher. All brick construction.